APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,809	02/09/2004	Peter Fornell	1005-7-01 USP	9245

42698 7590 10/17/2005		EXAMINER
FARSHAD JASON FARHADIAN		KARIKARI, KWASI
CENTURY IP LAW GROUP		
P.O. BOX 7333	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92658-7333	2686	

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/774,809	FORNELL, PETER
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kwasi Karikari	2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _09 February 2004_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under _Ex parte Quayle_, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _09 February 0205_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form

the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,2,3,5,6 and 17-20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

unpatentable over Oshima (U.S. 6,463,300), (hereinafter Oshima)

Regarding **claims 1 and 17**, Oshima discloses a method of configuring a mobile

device in a mobile communications network, the method comprising:

determining whether a first identity module coupled to a mobile device is different

from a second identity module previously coupled to the mobile device (mobile station

10 identifies whether or not the inserted SIM card 26 is equal to the previously inserted

SIM card 26, see col. 7, lines 35-37 and Fig. 6);

searching entries in a data structure for first data associated with the first identity

module (SIM data storing section 252 is in the memory storing section 25, see Fig. 2

and stored data 254 is compared to data stored in the address number 253, see col. 7,

lines 45-62 and Fig. 3); and

configuring the mobile device to use the first configuration data, when said first

configuratio data is present in an entry of the data structure (when the controller 21

recognizes that the detachable SIM card is not exchanged, the mobile station 10 could

connect to the network after going through steps 11-14, see col. 9, lines 54-59 and col. 10, lines 31-46),

wherein the data structure has a plurality of entries that comprise data for respective plurality of identity modules that can be coupled to the mobile device (network access depends on whether an IC card attached to the mobile terminal differ from a previously inserted card, see col. 3, lines 29-36 and storing section 252 stores address and corresponding data, the controller reads data from the storing section to determine whether SIM card 26 has been exchanged from the mobile terminal, see col. 7, lines 35-62), which inherently suggest the mobile terminal could store plurality of IC cards data for subsequent data comparison.

Regarding **claims 2 and 18**, Oshima discloses the method of claims 1 and 17, further comprising:

prompting entry of the first configuration data, when the first configuration data is not present in an entry of the data structure (controller requests a user to input a secret number if the inserted SIM card 26 is different from the previously inserted SIM card 26, see col. 6, lines 42-48).

Regarding **claims 3 and 19**, Oshima discloses the method of claims 2 and 18, further comprising:

storing the first configuration data in a first entry in the data structure, in response to receiving said first configuration data (data and at least one pair of address are stored in the memory area, see col. 7, lines 35-57 and Fig. 3, tabulated items 253 and 254).

Regarding **claims 5 and 20**, Oshima discloses the method of claims 1 an 17, wherein the data structure is stored in a memory module (SIM card 26 stores IMSI number, a PIN number, a telephone of a subscriber, and a short dial data registered by user, see col. 7, lines 25-30).

Regarding **claim 6**, Oshima discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the data structure is stored in the mobile device (storing sections 251 and 252 are in the memory section 25 of the mobile station 10, see Fig. 2).

2.   **Claims 4 and 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oshima in view of Lee (U.S. 20040195313 A1), (hereinafter Lee).**

Regarding **claim 4**, as recited in claim 3, Oshima fails to teach storing a reference to the first identity module in a second entry in the data structure, wherein the first entry is associated with the second entry, such that when the first identity module is recoupled to the mobile device after being removed, the reference in the second entry is used to access the first configuration data stored in the first entry.

Lee teaches storing a reference (newly system network set-up information, see Par [0011]) to the first identity module in a second entry in the data structure, wherein the first entry is associated with the second entry, such that when the first identity module is recoupled to the mobile device after being removed, the reference in the second entry is used to access the first configuration data stored in the first entry (newly system network set-up information, is received, stored, compared to the existing data and update the difference, see Par [0011] and Fig. 4).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art combine the teaching of Lee into the system of Oshima for the benefit of achieving a system whereby network set-up information for a mobile station could be obtained through a service provider.

Regarding **claim 7,** as recited in claim 1, Oshima fails to teach that the data structure is stored in a communications network component accessible by the mobile device.

Lee discloses the data structure is store in a communication network component accessible by the mobile device (receiving system networked set-up into the mobile terminal from the wireless communication system, see Par. [0011]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art combine the teaching of Lee into the system of Oshima for the benefit of achieving a system whereby network set-up information for a mobile station could be obtained through a service provider.

Regarding **claim 8**, Oshima, as modified by Lee, further discloses the method the method of claim 4, wherein the data structure is in a table format with entries that associate at least one identity module with respective configuration data for said at least one identity module (see Fig 3 and col. 7, lines 35-45).

Regarding **claims 9 and 10,** as recited in claim 1, Oshima fails to teach that first configuration data comprises mobile communication network access point name (APN) and a wireless application protocol internet protocol.

Lee teaches the first configuration data comprises mobile communication

network access point name (APN) and a wireless application protocol internet protocol

(WAP IP) address (network set-up information includes Wireless application Protocol

(WAP) gateway address, and a WAP access point name, see Par. [0024] and Fig. 4).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Lee into the system of Oshima for the benefit of achieving a

system whereby network set-up information for a mobile station could be obtained

through a service provider.

3.   **Claims 11-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over Oshima in view of Okkonen et al., (U.S. 20040166839 A1),

(hereinafter Okkonen).

Regarding **claim 11**, Oshima discloses a method of configuring a mobile device

coupled to a first identity module, the method comprising:

detecting a second identity module coupled to the mobile device after the first

identity module (mobile station 10 turns on it's power and read out data to identifies

whether or not the inserted SIM card 26 is equal to the previously inserted SIM card 26,

see col. 7, lines 35-37, Fig. 4A, steps S01-02 and Fig. 6);

searching a first entry in a data structure for network access information

associated with the second identity module (see Fig. 4A, steps S01-03); but fails to

teach,

configuring the mobile device according to the network access information in the

first entry to allow the mobile device to operate in a mobile communications network

using the second identity module without need for externally programming the mobile

device with the network access information.

Okkonen teaches a communication network capable of determining SIM card

changes in an electronic device and consequently reports the change to the service

provider (see Par. [0036]). Okkonen further discloses that a detecting of a change in

SIM card, could determined whether configuration update is deemed necessary

(see Par. [0051], and the configuration program on the card is used to get access

cellular communication network, Par. [0029]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Okkonen into the system of Oshima for the benefit of achieving

a system that is capable of detecting SIM card changes in an electronic device.

Regarding **claim 12**, as cited in claim 11, Oshima's further teaching of the mobile

phone including a storing section 252, that stores address number and stored data,

wherein using the stored information to check whether or not SIM card 26 inserted in

mobile station is exchanged (see col. 9, lines 20-44), meets the limitation of the data

structure accommodates multiple entries for storing multiple network access information

corresponding to multiple identity modules configured for coupling with the mobile

device.

Regarding **claim 13,** as recited in claim 11, Okkonen, as modified by Oshima,

further teaches that detecting comprises:

identifying the second identity module based on a second unique value

embedded in the second identity module; and comparing said second unique value with

a first unique value embedded in the first mobile identity module to detect if said first and second unique values match (see Par. 0056 and Fig. 5, the process of determining a SIM card change, using information typically available in SIM card).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Okkonen into the system of Oshima for the benefit of achieving a system that is capable of detecting SIM card changes in an electronic device.

Regarding **claim 14**, Okkonen further teaches the method of claim 13, further comprising: determining that the second identity module is other than the first identity module, when the first and second unique values do not match (see Par. 0056 and Fig. 5, the process of determining a SIM card change, using information typically available in SIM card.).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Okkonen into the system of Oshima for the benefit of achieving a system that is capable of detecting SIM card changes in an electronic device.

Regarding **claims 15 and 16**, Okkonen further teaches the method of claim 13, wherein the second unique value is a serial number and a network ID associated with the second identity module (see Par. 0056 and Fig. 5, the process of determining a SIM card change, using information typically available in SIM card).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Okkonen into the system of Oshima for the benefit of achieving

a system that is capable of detecting SIM card changes in an electronic device.

Conclusion

4.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Hymel (U.S. 6,216,015) teaches a wireless subscriber unit and method for smart card

data.

Kirsch et al. (U.S. 20050120225 A1) teaches a storing and accessing data in a mobile

device and a user module.

Chen et al., (U.S. 20050153741 A1) teaches a network and method for registration of

mobile devices and management of mobile devices.

Gibbs et al., (U.S. 20040116109 A1) teaches automatic wireless device configuration.

        Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kwasi Karikari whose telephone number is

571-272-8566. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8 am - 4pm).

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on 571- 272 5905. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kwasi Karikari
Patent Examiner.

CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER